They may well be styled the "Big Four," in the best sense of the term. Under such leadership, the Indiana delegation may be relied on to do the right thing in the right place.

The Richmond Palladium suggests that the resham movement is intended not to nominate several Gresham, but to put a brake on the

Bluffton Chronicle: The Hon. Benj. Harrison is showing up in great shape as a presidential candidate. He will not only be able to carry he Indiana delegation, but the indications are that he will get a large number of votes from both the Eastern and Western States.

Madison Courier: There is another report out that Blaine has consented to be a candidate. Doubtless it is a mere canard, but whether it is true or false it is time for it to be understood that Benjamin Harrison is in the field, to stay, presented by the State of Indiana. Moreover, Harrison can carry Indiana and Blaine can't.

Princeton Leader: The indorsement of General Harrison by the Republican convention last Thursday was without an opposing voice and the enthusiasm with which his name was greeted was sufficient evidence of the respect and honor with which he was held by the party of Indiana. He will be pushed for the nomination at Chicago by the united party of this State, and should he receive that high honor the people will give him Indiana's vote in the Electoral College.

Winchester Herald: The "Big Four" who will represent us in the national convention are ex-Gov. A. G. Porter, Hon. R. W. Thompson, 'Hon. J. N. Huston and Hon. Studebaker. They are representative men, powerful and popplar. They go to the convention for Harrison. not because they are instructed for him, but be cause they want him. They will go there and labor for him earnestly and persistently until he is elected or out of the race. General Harson is Indiana's choice. His name provoked the greatest imaginable enthusiasm whenever mentioned, and every delegate from this State to the national convention is for him heart and

Washington Times: Every Democratic news-paper in the country seemingly favors the nomi-nation of Gresham. They do this in the hope of creating an impression that the Republicans of Indiana are divided in sentiment, and to ereate such an idea amongst the de egates to the national convention, also, thus making Indiana of but little power in that body, and thus secure the defeat of both of them. The people of the whole country should know that Indiana la for Ben Harrison for President; it has no second choice, and while it will vote and valuantly strive to secure the success of the nominee at Chicago, its only choice is Ben Harrison. It has no second choice, but if it had, much more likely it would be Senator John Sherman than any one else.

DEATH OF JOHN R. GORDON.

It Is Caused by a Sickness Contracted at the Late Democratic State Convention.

Ex-Representative John R. Gordon, chairman of the Democratic State central committee, died at his home in Greencastle, yesterday afternoon of typhoid-pneumonia, at the age of forty.

John R. Gordon was born near Bainbridge, Putnam county, Indiana, in 1848, and completed his collegiate career with the class of 1872, of Asbury University. Shortly after his graduation he was appointed principal of the public schools of Bainbridge, and in 1875 was elected superintendent of the public schools of Putnam county, an office which he filled faithfully and well. At the close of his superintendency he began the study and practice of his chosen profession, the law, of which he has made a marked success. In 1882 he was elected to the State Legislature, and has twice since been his own successor. In his po-litical life, Mr. Gordon was a strong adherent to Democratic principles, and was considered one of the leading men of his party in Indiana.

He was a very ardent supporter of Col. C. C. Matson in the race for the nomination for Governor of this State, and was highly instrumental in his success. It was at the recent Demoeratic State convention that he contracted the which finally resulted in his death. that time he was elected chairman of the Democratic State central committee, and was considered a man of unusual political ability, as well as being a forcible speaker. In his social life he was agreeable. and his courteous manners made him many friends throughout the State, who will grieve to learn of his death. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn his untimely departure.

Expressions from Friends. The death of Mr. Gordon was a great surprise to his friends in Indianapolis, and the general expression from prominent Democrats was that the party in the State had sustained a severe loss. When no one else seemed fitted for the chairmanship of the State central committee, he came into prominence as a thorough political manager, and was made the unanimous choice of the committeemen for the position. While the local Democrats realize that it is too early yet to begin to talk about his successor, they admit that they do not know a man who can be called to the vacancy and bring with him the qualitie of good management that Mr. Gordon possessed.
"I knew Mr. Gordon quite well," said Goyernor Gray last night. "In fact, he was a personal friend of mine. I had the highest regard for him, and looked upon him as one of the coming young men of the State. He was talented, cool, careful, conscientious, and I believe would have become a very distinguished man. When he was selected as chairman of the State an excellent choice. He was an untiring worker, a thorough manager, and possessed

splendid executive ability. His place, indeed, will be hard to fill. He was a steadfast friend of Colonel Matson, and would have been of great assistance to him in the campaign. He was in my office during the week of the State convention, and I noticed then that there was a pallor in his face, indicating that he had weak lungs. District Attorney Sellers, who was a personal friend of Mr. Gordon, said he was pained to hear of his death. He regarded him as a young man of rare ability, and valuable on account of his coolness and good judgment.
Leon Bailey said: "I was in the Legislature

with Mr. Gordon, and always regarded him as a talented and thoroughly safe man. He was cool and determined, a fairly good lawyer, and a good debater. He would have made a splendid chairman of the State committee, on account of his ability as an organizer, and an executive officer. Colonel Matson owes his nomination to him, and I have no doubt but that his exertions in behalf of the Colonel brought on his death." John W. Kern also spoke highly of the de-ceased in saying, "Mr. Gordon was a good friend of mine, and I loved him like a brother. I have known him ever since he came out of college. He graduated from Asbury in 1871 or '72, and was the room-mate and classmate of Oscar B.

Henderson, of Kokomo. In his death the Democratic party has sustained an irreparable loss. and in the ranks of the young Democracy of the State there is a vacancy caused by that loss that cannot be filled for a generation." Other Democrats spoke of the deceased in the same strain

The Mendelssohn Concert. Plymouth Church was almost filled last evening by a fine audience to hear the grand concert by the Mendelssohn Society, under the direction of Prof. Carl Barus. This concert was in many respects lighter than any yet given under the Professor's direction, the principal number on the programme being Hofmann's "Melusina," composition which, though fine, is not strictly elassical. The chorus was excellent work, and was fairly well supported by the orchestra. The memto the director, and the resultant crispness of the singing was very pleasing. Particularly was this the case in the wedding chorus, "To the Castle." To the soloists, Mrs. Anna Walker and Mr. F. H. Hemstreet, belongs great credit also for their artistic rendition of very difficult parts. Mrs. Walker possesses a remarkably sweet, high soprano voice, which she uses with fine effect. Her conception of the part of delusing was in every respect an excellent one, and her singing brought forth much praise from the audience. Mr. Hemstreet's sympathetic baritone was hardly large enough to ful-fill the requirements of the heroic soles of Raymond, but he eang the part well, giving much expression to them.

The orchestra played three numbers; the over-tures to "Semiramide" and "Poet and Peasant," which were very creditably rendered, although there were bardly enough strings for the wind instruments. The "Mexican Serenade" for strings, pizzicato. a comical production, exetted much merriment and was encored. 'Forget Me Not," by Suppe, was sung by Mr. W. H. Daggett in a manner sufficient to deserve an encore, which he received Mr. Daggett is a tener, who is constantly improving. Miss Lottie Adam, a great favorite with local audiences, was warmly greeted, and sang delightfully the seene and aria from "Der Freischutz. A hearty encore was given her. The "Hallelujah" chorus from the "Messiah," was given with much spirit and power. This number showed the severe drill given the society by the director. The Mendelssohn deserves great credit for furnishing lovers of music as good concerts as the one ing lovers of music as good concerts as the one divon lest sight.

IN MEMORY OF CONKLING

Oration by Col. Robert G. Ingersoll Before the New York Legislature.

Characteristically Eloquent Tribute to the Integrity, Manliness and Statesmanlike Qualities of the Dead Senator.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 9. - Five hundred persons in the Academy of Music, in this city, to-night, listened to an oration by Col. Robert G. Ingersoll to the memory of Roscoe Conkling, and onefourth as many more besieged the barred doors, while many climbed to the roof and peeped through the sky-lights. The ceremonies were under the auspices of the Senate and Assembly. Colonel Ingersoll said:

"Roscoe Conkling-a great man, an orator, a statesman, a lawyer, a distinguished citizen of the Republic, in the zenith of his fame and power, has reached his journey's end; and we are met, here in the city of his birth, to pay our tribute to his worth and work. He earned and held a proud position in the public thought. He stood for independence, for courage and, above all, for absolute integrity, and his name was known and honored by many millions of his fel-low-men. The literature of many lands is rich with the tributes that gratitude, admiration and love have paid to the great and honored dead. These tributes disclose the character of nations, the ideals of the human race. In them we find the estimates of greatness, the deeds and lives that challenged praise and thrilled the hearts of men. In the presence of death, the good man judges as he would be judged. He knows that men are only fragments; that the greatest walk in shadow, and that faults and failures mingle with the lives of all. In the grave should be buried the prejudices and passions born of conflict. Charity should hold the scales in which are weighed the deeds of men. Peculiarities, traits born of locality and surroundings-these are but the dust of the race; these are accidents, drapery, clothes, fashions, that have nothing to do with the man except to hide his character. They are clouds that cling to mountains. Time gives us clearer vision. That which was merely local fades away; the words of envy are forgotten, and all there is of sterling worth remains. He who was called a partisan, is a patriot; the revolutionist and the outlaw are the founders of nations, and he who was regarded as a scheming, selfish politician becomes a statesman, a philosopher, whose words and deeds shed light. Fortunate is that

nation great enough to know the great. "When a great man dies-one who has nobly fought the battle of a life, who has been faithful to every trust, and has uttered his highest. noblest thought; one who has stood proudly by the right in spite of jeer and taunt, neither stopped by fee nor swerved by friend-in honoring him, in speaking words of praise and love above his dust, we pay a tribute to ourselves. How poor this world would be without its graves, without the memories of its mighty dead; only the voiceless speak for ever. Intelligence, integrity and courage are the great pillars that support the state. Above all, the citizens of a free nation should honor the brave and independent man, the man of stainless integrity, of will and intellectual force. Such men are the Atlases on whose mighty shoulders rest the great fabric of the Republic Flatterers, cringers, crawlers, time-servers, are the dangerous citizens of a democracy. They who gain applause and power by pandering to the mistakes, the prejudices and passions of the multitude are the enemies of liberty. When the intelligent submit to the clamor of the many anarchy begins, and the Republic reaches the edge of chaos. Mediocrity, touched with ambition, flatters the base and caluminates the great while the true patriot, who will do neither, is often sacrificed. In a government of the people a leader should be a teacher; he should carry the

"Most people are the slaves of habit, followers of custom, believers in the wisdom of the past, and were it not for brave and splendid souls, the dust of antique time would lie unswept, and mountainous error be too highly heaped for truth to overpeer.' Custom is a prison, locked and barred by those who long ago were dust, the keys of which are in the keeping of the dead. Nothing is grander than when a strong, intrepid man breaks chains, levels walls, and breasts the many-headed mob like some great cliff that meets and mocks the innumerable billows of the sea. The politician hastens to agree with the majority, insists that their prejudice is patriotism, that their ignorance is wisdom; not that be loves them, but because he loves himself. The statesman, the real reformer, points out the mistakes of the multitude, stracks the prejudices of his countrymen, laughs at their follies, denounces their cruelties, enlightens and enlarges their minds and educates the conscience, not because he loves himself, but because he loves and serves the right and wishes to make his country great and free. With him defeat is but a spur to further effort. He who refuses to stoop, who cannot be bribed by the promise of success or the fear of failure, who walks the highway of the right and in disaster stands erect, is the only victor. Nothing is more despicable than to reach fame by crawling, position by cringing. When real history shall be written by the truthful and the wise, these men, these kneelers at the shrines of chance and fraud, these brazen idols, worshiped once as gods, will be the very food of scorn, while those who bore the burden of defeat, who earned and kept their self-respect, who would not bow to man or men for place or power, will wear upon their brows the laurel mingled with the oak.

"Roscoe Conkling was a man of supurb conrage. He not only acted without fear, but he had that fortitude of soul that bears the consequences of the course pursued without complaint. He was charged with being proud. The harge was true: he was proud. His knees wer as inflexible as the 'unwedgeable and gnarled oak,' but he was not vain. Vanity rests on the opinion of others; pride, on our own. The source of vanity is from without; of pride, from within. Vanity is a vane that turns, a willow that bends, with every breeze; pride is the oak that defies the storm. One is cloud, the other rock. One is weakness, the other strength. "This imperious man entered public life in the dawn of the reformation, at a time when the country needed men of pride, of principle and courage. The institution of slavery had poisoned all the springs of power. Before this crime ambition fell upon its knees, politicians, judges, clergymen and merchant princes bowed low and humbly, with their bats in their hands. The real friend of man was denounced as the enemy of his country; the real enemy of the human race was called a statesman and a patriot. Slavery was the bond and piedge of peace, of union and national greatness. The temple of American liberty was finished; the auctionblock was the corner-stone. It is hard to conceive of the utter demoralization, of the polit ical blindness and immorality, of the patriotic dishonesty, of the cruelty and degradation of a people who supplemented the incomparable Declaration of Independence with the fugitive slave-law. Think of the honorable statesmen of that ig noble time who wallowed in this mire, and who, decorated with dripping filth, received the plaudits of their fellow-men! The noble, the really patriotic, were the victims of mobs, and the shameless were clad in the robes of office. But let us speak no word of biams: let us feel that each one acted according to his light, according to his darkness. At last the conflict came. The hosts of light and darkness prepared to meet upon the fields of war. The question was presented: Shall the Republic be slave or free! The Republican party had triumphed at the polis. The greatest man in our history was President-elect. The victors were appalled; they sbrank from the great responsibility of success. In the presence of rebellion they hesitated; they offered to return the fruits of victory. Hoping to avert war, they were willing that slavery should become immortal. An amendment to the Constitution was proposed to the effect that no subsequent amendment should ever be made that in any way should interfere with the right of man to steal his fellow-men. This, the most marvelous proposition ever submitted to a congress of civilized men, received in the House an overwhelming majority, and the necessary two-thirds in the Senate. The Republican party, in the moment of its triumph, deserted every principle for which it had so gallantly contended, and with trembling hands of fear laid its convictions on the altar of compromise. The old guard, numbering but sixty-five in the House, stood as firm as the three hundred at Thermopyles Thaddeus Stevens-as maliciously right as any other man was ever wrong-refused to kneel. Owen Lovejoy, reever wrongmembering his brother's noble blood, refused to surrender, and on the edge of disunion, in the shadow of civil war, with the air filled with sounds of dreadful preparation, while the Republican party was retracing its steps. Rosene Conkling voted no. This puts a wreath of glory on hi tomb. From that vote to the last moment of his life he was a champion of equal rights, stanch and stalwart. From this moment he stood in

the front rank. He never wavered and he neve

swerved. By his devotion to principle—his courage, the splender of his diction, by his varied and profound knowledge, his conscientious devotion to the great cause, and by his intel-

lectual scope and grasp, he won and held the ad-miration of his fellow-men. Disasters in the

field, reverses at the poils, did not and could not shake his courage or his faith. He knew the ghastly meaning of

defeat. He knew that the great ship that slay-

ery sought to strand and wreck was freight-

ed with the world's sublimest hope. He battled for a nation's life, for the rights of slaves, the dignity of labor, and the liberty of all. He guarded with a father's care the rights of the hunted, the hated and despised. He attacked the savage statutes of the reconstructed States with a torrent of invective, scorn and execration. He was not satisfied until the freedman was an American citizen, clothed with every civil right, until the Constitution was his shield, until the ballot was his sword. And long after we are dead, the colored man in this and other we are dead, the colored man in this and other lands will speak his name in reverence and love. Others wavered, but he stood firm; some were false, but he was proudly true, fearlessly faithful unto death. He gladly, proudly grasped the hands of colored men who stood with him as makers of our laws and treated them as makers of our laws, and treated them as equals and as friends. The cry of 'social equality,' coined and uttered by the cruelest base, was to him the expression of s great and splendid truth. He knew that no man can be the equal of the one he robs; that the intelligent and unjust are not the superiors of ignorant and honest; and he also feit, and proudly felt, that if he were not too great to reach the hand of help and recognition to the slave, no other Senator could rightly refuse.

"We rise by raising others, and he who stoops above the fallen stands erect. Nothing can be grander than to sow the seeds of noble thoughts and virtuous deeds, to liberate the bodies and the souls of men, to earn the grateful homage of a race, and then, in life's last shadowy hour, to know and feel that the historian of liberty will be compelled to write your name. There are no words intense enough, with heart enough, to express my admiration for the great and gallant souls who have in every age and every land upheld the right, and who have lived

and died for freedom's sake. "In our lives have been the grandest years that man has lived, that time has measured by the flight of worlds. The history of the great party that let the oppressed go free, that lifted our Nation from the depths of savagery to freedom's cloudless heights, and tore with holy hands from every law the words that sanctified the cruelty of man, is the most glorious in the annals of our race. Never before was there such a moral exaltation—never a party with a purpose so pure and high. It was the embodied conscience of a nation, the enthusiasm of a people guided by wisdom, the impersonation of justice; and the sublime victory achieved loaded even the conqueror with all rights that

freedom can bestow. "Roscoe Conkling was an absolutely honest man. Honesty is the oak around which all other virtues cling. Without that they fall, and, groveling, die in weeds and dust. He believed that a nation should discharge its obligations. He knew that a promise could not be made often enough or emphatic enough to take the place of payment. He felt that the promise of the government was the promise of every citi-zen—that a national obligation was a personal debt, and that no possible combination of words and pictures could take the place of coin. He uttered the splendid truth that 'the higher obligations among men are not set down in writing, signed and sealed, but reside in honor.' He knew that repudiation was the sacrifice of honor—the death of the national soul. He knew that without character, without integrity, there is no wealth, and that below poverty, below bank-ruptcy, is the rayless abyss of repudiation. He upheld the sacredness of contracts, of plighted national faith, and helped to save and keep the honor of his native land. This adds another laurel to his brow.

"He was the ideal representative—faithful and incorruptible. He believed that his constituents and his country were entitled to the fruit of his experience, to his best and highest thought. No man ever held the standard of responsibility higher than he. He voted according to his judgment, his conscience. He made no bargains; he neither bought nor sold. To correct evils, abolish abuses and inaugurate reforms, he believed was not only the duty, but the privilege of a legislator. He neither sold nor mortgaged himself. He was in Congress during the years of vast expenditures, of war and waste—when the credit of the Nation was loaned to individuals—when claims were thick as leaves in June, when the amendment of a statute, the change of a single word, meant millions, and when empires were given to corporations. He stood at the summit of his powerpeer of the greatest-a leader tried and trusted. He had the tastes of a prince, the fortune of a peasant, and yet he never swerved. No corporation was great enough or rich enough to purchase him. His vote could not be bought, 'for all the sun sees, or the close earth wombs, or the profound seas hide.' His hand was never touched by any bribe, and on his soul there never was a sordid stain. Poverty was his priceless crown. Above his marvelous intellectual gifts; above all place he ever reached; above the ermine he refused, rises his integrity like some great mountain peak, and there it stands, firm as the earth beneath, pure as the stars above.

"He was a great lawyer. He understood the frame-work, the anatomy, the foundations of law; was familiar with the great streams, and currents, and tides of authority. He knew the history of legislation, the principles that have been settled upon fields of war. He knew the maxims, those crystallizations of common sense, those hand-grenades of argument. He was not a case lawyer, a decision index, or an echo; he was original, thoughtful and profound. He had breadth and scope, resource, learning, logic, and above all, a sense of justice. He was painstaking and conscientious, anxious to know the facts, prepared for every attack, ready for every defense. He rested only when the end was reached. During the contest he neither sent nor received a flag of truce. He was true to his clients, making their cases his. Feeling responsibility, he listened patiently to details, and to his industry there were only the limits of time and strength. He was a student of the Constitution. He knew the boundaries of State and federal jurisdiction, and no man was more familiar with those great decisions that are the peaks and promontories, the headlands and the beacons of the law.

"He was an orator—earnest, logical, intense and pleturesque. He laid the foundation with care, with accuracy and skill, and rose by 'cold graduation and well-balanced form' from the corner-stone of statement to the domed conclusion. He filled the stage. He satisfied the eye; the audience was his. He had that indefinable thing called presence. Tall, commanding, erect, ample in speech, graceful in compliment, titanic in denunciation, rich in illustration, prodigal of comparison and metapher, and his sentences, measured and rhythmical, fell like music on the enraptured throng. He abhorred the Pharisee and loathed all conscientious fraud. He had a profound aversion for those who insist on putting base motives back of the good deeds of others. He wore no mask. He knew friends; his enemies knew him. had no patience with with patriotic reasons for unmanly acts. He did his work and bravely spoke his thought. Sensitive to the last degree, he keen! felt the blows and stabs of the envious and obscure-of the smallest and the weakest-but the greatest could not drive him from convictions filed. He would not stop to ask or give an explanation. He left his words and deeds to justify themselves. He held in light esteem a friend who heard with half-believing ears the slander of a foe. He walked a highway of his own, and kept the company of his self-respect He would not turn aside to avoid a foe, to greet or gain a friend. In his nature there was no compromise. To him there were but two paths -the right and wrong. He was maligned, misrepresented and misunderstood, but he would not answer. He knew that character speaks louder far than any words. He was a silent then as he is now-and his silence, better than any form of speech, refuted every charge.

"He was an American, proud of his country, that was and ever will be proud of him. He did not find perfection only in other lands. did not grow small and shrunken, withered and apologetic in the presence of those upon whom greatness had been thrust by chance. He could not be overawed by dukes or lords, or flattered into vertebrateless subserviency by the patronizing smiles of kings. In the midst of conventionalities he had the feeling of suffocation. He believed in the royalty of man, in the sover-eignty of the citizen, and in the matchless greatness of this Republic. He was of the classic mold-a figure from the antique world. He had the pose of the great statues, the pride and bearing of the intellectual Greek, of the conquering Roman, and he stood in the wide free air as though within his veins there flowed the blood of a hundred kings. And as he lived be died. Proudly be entered the darkness-or the dawn-that we call death. Unshrinkingly be passed beyond our horizon, bemost reach of human harm or help-to that vast realm of silence or of joy where the innumerable dwell, and he has left with us his wealth of thought and deed—the memory of a brave, imperious, honest man, who bowed alone to death."

To Replace an Old Landmark.

The old building at No. 4 West Washington street, occupied by William Hærle, is to be replaced by a new structure of modern style. The building is one of the landmarks of the city, and is the oldest one on Washington street. It was erected in 1828, and has been occupied by Mr. Hærle for the last twenty-one years. The block was formerly owned by Alfred Harrison, but is now in the possession of an Eastern man. Mr. Harrison is still the rental agent, and has had control of the property for fifty years. The new building will have a handsome terra cotta front, with plate glass windows and doors, and will be one of the most attractive on the street. While the improvement is being made, Mr. Hærle will be at No. 14 North Meridian street.

COLORED MEN IN COUNCIL The A. M. E. General Conference Settles

the Contest Between Lay Delegates.

It Enlarges Its Committees and Takes Decisive Action in Regard to the Union with Another Branch of Methodism.

At yesterday's session of the A. M. E. General Conference Bishop Wayman presided. While the minutes were being read he rapped the delegates to order and asked them "to lay aside their papers and give their attention to the proceedings." There was a rustling of papers in response, and the secretary went on with his reading, to be interrupted by delegates rising in almost every part of the large auditorium to offer corrections. While this condition prevailed, a delegate from Arkansas asked the Bishop "if there was not a stated time, according to rules, when members could occupy the floor." The Bishop replied that he desired the conference to settle upon rules at the opening session, and if it had so occurred there would not be such a hellabalo now. This created roaring laughter, and the delegate from Arkansas having not yet yielded the floor, said: "This conference has spent too much time in accomplishing so little. It is not supposed that we are going to stay in Indianapolis all the time. If you don't intend to expedite business more promptly, I'll leave for home immediately." But this only caused the laugh to become more hearty and prolonged.

Having adopted the rules contained in the church Discipline as the ones which should govern the assembly, Dr. Derrick, of New York, who was left on the floor at the time of adjournment the day before, proceeded to finish his remarks, showing why the names of two lay delegates from the North Georgia Conference should not be stricken from the roll. He made a most eloquent appeal in behalf of his clients and seemed to have convinced the entire audience that they were justly entitled to their seats.

Dr. T. H. Jackson, of Wilberforce University,
spoke against their right to seats in the assembly and remarks were made by Dr. Steward, of Baltimore. A vote was finally taken and

he laymen were granted their seats. The report of the committee on credentials, having been read, was adopted. Since this committee recognized the right of the delegates from the Tenth episcopal district, consisting of Nova Scotia, Demerara, Ontario, St. Thomas and Bermuda to seats in the conference, it settles the question which has been the cause of so much controversy. This is what was naturally expected the conference would do. Several minor resolutions were introduced, and after that Dr. Derrick stated there was a misunderstanding concerning his remarks of the day be-fore in regard to the people of the South. The affected delegates evidently felt a sense of regret at the misunderstanding, especially as it had been noted in the report of that day's proceedings. Now that the work of organization is complete, church legislation will be carried on in a manner that the English House of Lords

could not eclipse. The pastor of the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church in Washington is taken from each conference in turn. The coming term Dr. J. G. Mitchell, of Cincinnati, is to fill that position, his appointment being announced by Bishop J. P. Campbell. Additions were then made to the committees as follows: Book concern, J. A. Johnson; boundaries, C. W. Dorsey; education, Prof. J. A. M. Johns; missions, W. J. Butler; revision of Discipline, D. R. Davis; statistics, S. Martin; state of country. H. H. Miller; temperance, J. O'Banyoun; Sunday-schools. G. Morton; church extension, J. A. Johnson; state of church, J. O'Banyoun.

Other committees were announced as follows: Financial secretary's report—H. C. Calhoun, B. W. Wade, W. E. Arnold, J. W. Sexton, J. Turner, J. G. Sampson, T. C. Denham, A. S. Kershaw, J. H. Adams, W. H. S. Seals, J. H. Clay, G. A. L. Dykes, S. Taylor, P. J. Williams, W. Buckner, R. F. Hurley, L. Thomas, J. A. McSmith, A. J. Miller, H. S. Perker, A. W. Upshaw, T. E. Franklin, J. H. Morgan, J. H. Clark, J. W. Telfair, M. Conner, W. H. Lucas, R. M. King, J. B. Webb, L. C. Reynolds, J. C. C. Owens, L. W. Johnson, C. T. Shaffer, W. S. Lowery, A. J. Rausell, D. J. Lites, J. M. Wilkerson, G. L. Jackson, J. F. B. Bradley, G. D. Jimmerson, A. A. Williams, I. H. Welch, T. A. Brown, A. G. Scott, H. Wilhite, J. A. Johnson, J. W. Skerrett, J. A. M. Johns, W. J. Butler, C. A. Sheen. Butler, C. A. Sheen. Committee on Rules-Dr. J. T. Jenifer, B. A. J. Nixon, T. A. Saxon.

Resolutions—First district, M. W. Beckly; second,
W. H. S. Seals; third, T. Ruvare; fourth, A. S. Walton; fifth, S. Robertson; sixth, C. L. Bradwell; seventh, J. M. Wilkerson; eighth, J. W. Watson; ninth,

A. J. Miller.

Transportation—First district, L. J. Coprin; second, J. A. Handy; third, W. S. Lowery; fourth, H. Simons; fifth, J. M. Turner; sixth, L. D. Chavis; seventh, W. P. Ross; eighth, T. Jones; ninth, A. Jackson; tenth, C. W. Dorsey.

Education—S. L. Mimms, J. C. Jones, W. H. Barnes, R. L. Beal, J. H. Hubbard, W. D. Chappelle, W. P. Ross, A. J. Kershaw, S. C. Powell, W. H. S. Seals, J. H. Clay, G. A. L. Dykes, A. J. Burton, B. J. Williams, D. Burrell, J. C. Jackson, W. C. Gaines, J. McSmith

Church Extension—E. H. Dixon, F. Carolina, W. R. Arnold, R. L. Beal, J. Turner, J. W. Lites, S. H. Coleman, A. J. Kershaw, W. H. Powell, N. J. Mc-Cracken, S. Daniels, G. A. L. Dykes, A. Clark, B. J. Williams, W. Buckner, A. M. Green, W. Newman, C. A. Pinkney.

Sunday-schools...W. S. Cooper, T. W. Wade, A. Simms, J. W. Sexton, J. Turner, H. Young, M. M. Moore, W. G. Stewart, S. D. Roseburg, H. Simons, S. Daniels, A. Churchill. S. Taylor, J. W. Braxton, W. R. Tart, C. I. Dowden, L. H. Smith, I. H. Miller. The committee on episcopacy have chosen as its chairman Dr. Handy, of Baltimore, and as secretary the Rev. L. J. Coppin, of Philadelphia. There are twenty-eight men named for bishops, among whom are Dr. W. B. Derrick, of New York city; B. W. Arnett, Wilberforce, O.;

Dr. Tanner, editor of the American Review; Dr. Gaines, Georgia; Rev. A. Grant, Texas; Prof. T. H. Jackson, of the chair of theology, Wilberforce College, and Dr. Turner, Kansas. These are all comparatively young men, and their candidacy is being pushed by the class which they represent and which is demanding place on the board of bishops. The afternoon was given up to the meeting and organization of the various committees, and at night Dr. R. F. Hurley, of Louisians,

HOW FRENCH WAS DEFEATED.

preached to a large and attentive audience.

Griffith's Little Scheme Worked Through in a Teachers' Association.

Professor E. E. Griffith is credited with working a very shrewd scheme to capture the Democratic nomination for Superintendent of Public Instruction. This is the way it was done: The Northern Association of Teachers met at Logansport the 28th, 29th and 30th of March, this vear-an association which includes all the leading teachers in that part of the State where Mr. Griffith and Senator French, his late opponent, lived. Mr. Griffith, knowing that French was going to be a candidate before the convention, and believing him to be his strongest opponent, quietly set to work to engineer a little plan through the association which would throw Mr. French when the time came. He caused the following resolution to be written, introduced and passed: "We protest against the election of any politician to the effice of State Superintendent. Such officer should be of a professional standing among teachers and actively engaged in school work." The resolution looked all right when presented to the teachers, and appeared to voice their sentiments, though its pertinency did not quite appear as there had not been a "politician," as the resolution says, elected Superintendent of Public Instruction for a number of years, and it had never before and did not now seem necessary to pass such a resolution. A copy of a paper containing it was marked and sent to Superintendent Marlowe, of Sullivan, who was also looming up at the time as a candidate for the nomination—the struggle then

appearing to be between him and Senator French. When Marlowe's friends received the paper they thought they had exactly the argument with which to down French, and they went to work using it vigorously, and as the result afterwards showed, effectively. They made the campaign against French right on this point, and with this argument they beat him. When the convention came Mr. Griffith was down from Frankfort with a good corps of workers to take advantage of Marlowe's campaign against French, which he did in good style. In the fight Mariowe appeared as the antagonist of French, though, as a matter of fact, Griffith was the real one, having started the argument against him and worked it in an indirect manmer that defeated him. The campaign of Mr. Griffith, while not the most ingenuous and frank maginable, had this redeeming feature—it won.

Pierce Norton's Candidacy. There is quite a stir among the local Democracy over the appearance of Pierce Norton as a candidate against Major Mitchell for the nomination for prosecutor. It has been understood

all along that there would be no opposition to Mitchell, and he has made no effort to secure votes in the convention. While Norten did not distinctly announce himself until yesterday, it seems that he has been quietly working for the place for some time, and he has succeeded admirably in securing control of the party machinery. His friends say he will secure the nomination easily, and it is evident that the supporters of Major Mitchell did not feel secure, for yesterday they sent workers out into Hen dricks county, and to all parts of Marion. The delegates to the convention from this county will be selected to-morrow evening. will be selected to-morrow evening.

EXHIBITION OF FINE PICTURES.

The Art Association Reveals the Merits of Its Collection to Many Visitors.

Last evening the fifth annual art exhibit was opened at No. 31 South Meridian street There was quite a number of visitors, all agreeing that the exhibit is by far the best that has ever been shown in the city. The pictures cover every variety and style of work, and afford in their study an evening's entertainment as fine as one well could wish. The exhibit was collected in New York city by Miss Isabel Edgar, a young lady from Dayton, O., who has achieved quite a reputation in the East as an artist, Miss Mary Elder, of this city, having written to her and induced her to make the collection and display it in Indianapolis. The Indianapolis Art Association have several pictures loaned for the occasion-notably the great picture, "The Kiss of the Siren," that has attracted so much attention, "Loch Lomond," and several others.

Mr. William Chase, who stands at the very head of the impressionist school, has several pictures on exhibition-one in particular that attracts much attention—a representation of an elegant, richly furnished studio, in which two persons, a lady and gentleman, are engaged in an animated conversation. The drapery of the room is brought out in exquisite style, the figure of the young lady is very graceful and attractive, there being an especially fine contrast between the chair in which she is seated and the surrounding colors. The whole picture is exquisitely done and attracts much attention. A large, life-size portrait, by William Rice, one of great merit, occupies a prominent position, as do several pictures of Mr. Steele. There are several beautiful marine scenes—"The Cliffs of Normandy," "Sunset in New York Harbor," "Cape Ann," that deserve especial mention. There is scarcely anything finer in painting than the blending of the sunlight and the waves

in the latter picture. Some very beautiful work in water-colors is also exhibited, the work of such artists as Miss Isabel Edgar, Mr. H. Farrar, Percival DeLuce, Walter Satterlee, Rehm, McChesney and others. Special attention might be called to Miss Edgar's The exhibit is to last a number of days, and

no one who appreciates the beautiful in art will fail to make several visits during its continu-

THE ECLECTIC DOCTORS.

They Discuss Medical Legislation Which, They Say, Does Not Improve Practice.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Indiana Eclectic Medical Association was begun in the Eclectic Medical College Hall yesterday morning, President F. M. Hector in the chair. The following members were elected: J. Clifford, T. J. Kisner, B. Gard, C. C. Louder, U. L. Blu, B. Combe, O. S. Coffin and R. C. McFall. The first paper of the morning session was read by Dr. W. F. Courier. Subject, "Direct Medication." The speaker took strong grounds in favor of direct and specific medication. In the afternoon the paper was taken up and discussed by Drs. Duncan, Burlington, Thomas and Boots, all of whom warmly indorsed it. The president, Dr. Hector, then delivered an interesting address. He considered medical legislation of minor importance. A majority of the people cared nothing for such laws. If the State was to have medical laws it should have a standard of qualification, and all physicians be compelled

to "walk up and toe the mark.".

Dr. G. W. Pickerell read a paper on "Does Special Medical Legislation Improve and Elevate the Practice?" The conclusion of the author was that it did not. The discussion on this paper was very lengthy and animated, the general opinion of the society agreeing with that of Dr. Pickerell. This paper was followed by one on "Sanitary Medicine" by Professor Adkinson, after which the society adjourned. The association continues in session to-day.

A Diamond Robbery.

Diamonds and jewelry of an estimated value of \$1,000 were stolen [from the residence of Dr. William Wands, at No. 410 North Delaware street, sometime during Tuesday night. The valuables were not missed until yesterday forenoon, and then no evidences that the house had been raided by burglars could be found. One window, apparently, had been opened, and there were prints of a man's hand on the sash. Among the things taken were a diamond ring with three stones, a diamond pin with eight stones, a gold watch and chain, a gold necklace and several articles of less value. They were all taken from a bureau drawer, without anything else being disturbed. A man, yesterday afternoon, attempted to leave one of the articles with a pawn-broker on Illinois street, and last evening detective Thornton arrested two suspicious-looking strangers, one of whom anawered the description of the man who whom answered the description of the man who attempted to pawn the jewelry. They were taken to the police station, but they told such a straight story that they were released by Super-intendent Travis.

Half-Pare Excursions TO ALL POINTS IN KANSAS NEBRASKA.

ARKANSAS, Palace reclining-chair cars free. Excursion dates on May 8 and 22. For rates, maps and

full particulars, apply to COKE ALEXANDER, District Passenger Agent Mo. Pac. Ry., 69 W. Maryland st., Indianapolis, Ind.

COME to the First Church entertainment on Friday evening, when Madame Jarley will appear with a new set of figures.

DRINK Malto for the nerves.

A GREAT pleasure is in store for our citizens next Tuesday evening, in again listening to Mr. James Whitcomb Riley, who will favor the audience at Y. M. C. A. Hall with a few readings. The music is in charge of Mr. Barclay Walker, who has secured the services of Mr. Pearson Mr. and Mrs. Spades, Miss Sweenie, Mr. Hem-street, Mrs. Walker and daughters, Mrs. Morrison, Miss Dorn and Mrs. Gray. Mr. Richards and Mr. Porter will give humorous selections. Tickets 50 cents; secure seats at office of hall.

DRINK Malto; it is pleasant.

THIRTY years and more of trial Show that Sozodont deserves Public confidence completely. And its object fully serves. Snowy teeth, gums hard and ruddy, "Twill confer on everybody. DRINK Malto; 25 cents a bottle.

LANGUOR, dull headache and constipation removed by Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient. DRINK Malto at soda fountain

The pure California grape juice. in quart bottles, is for sale by H. C. Raffensberger, corner South and Virginia avenue, at only 50c per quart bottle.

COTE D'OR.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

BRUSHBRILLIANCY Arc and Incandescence

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Choking Catarrh.

Have you awakened from a disturbed sleep with all the horrible sensations of an assassin clutching your throat and pressing the life-breath from your tightened shout! Have you noticed the languor and debility that neceed the effort to clear your throat and head of this caterrhal matter? What a depressing influence it exerts upon the mind, clouding the memory and filling he head with pains and strange noises! How difficult it is to rid the masal passages, throat and lungs of this poisonous mucus all can testify who are afflicted with catarrh. How difficult to protect the system against its further progress towards the lungs, liver and kidneys, all physicians will admit. It is a terrible disease, and cries out for relief and sure.

The remarkable curative powers, when all other remedies utterly fail, of Sanford's Radical Cure, are attested by thousands who gratefully recommend it to fellow-sufferers. No statement is made regarding it that cannot be substantiated by the most respectable and reliable references.

Each packet contains one bottle of the Radical Cure, one box of Catarrhal Solvent, and an Improved In-haler, with treatise and directions, and is sold by all druggists for \$1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

KIDNEY PAINS, With their weary, dull, sching, lifeless, all-gone sensation, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only pain-subduing plaster. Absolutely unrivaled as an instantaneous and infallible antidote to pain, inflammation and weakness. At all druggists, 25 cents; five for \$1; or, postage free, of POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., oston, Mass.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE And Rest of Week, TO-NIGHT THE CELEBRATED

15-Skilled Musicians-15 In the most novel and original entertainment on the stage. Popular prices-25, 35, 50 cents. Secure seats in advance.

DIME MUSEUM KEANE & HIGGINS

THIS AFTERNOON, TO-NIGHT and rest of week, the New Sensational Comedy, the

REGULAR 10c, 20c, 30c

MAY FESTIVAL GREAT MUSICAL EVENT. Welsh Prize Singers On return engagement, will give one entertainment at Tomlinson Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, May 10. The company is composed of four ladies and four gentlemen, making a double quartet, assisted by Walter T. Barker, the gold-medal harpist. The ladies appear in their quaint national costume, including the sugar-loaf hat. The price of admission is 25 cents—ten cents extra for reserved seats, at D. H. Baldwin & Co.'s. The hall should be crowded to hear these truly wondertul singers.

BASE - BALL PARK LEAGUE GAMES.

TO-DAY, FRIDAY and S. TURDAY and MONDAY, April 10, 11, 12 and 14,

General admission, 50c; pavilion, 75c; box seats, \$1. Game called at 3:30 p. m.
May 15, 16, 17, 18—PHILADELPHIA.

COMING-LEVIATHIAN OF THE DEEP-Exhibition on Panhandle track, Virginia ave. and Delaware st., one week, commencing Saturday, May 12.



A Gigantic Marine Monster 65 feet long-65.
Weight, 40 tons. Embalmed at a total outlay of \$10,000. As natural as life. Transported in the largest car ever built. Captain West, the veteran whaleman, lectures and entertains visitors. Admission, 25 cents; children, 15 cents. Lighted evenings by electric light. Doors open 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. E. F. PIERCE, Manager,

INDIANAPOLIS ART ASSOCIATION.

FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBIT. PAINTINGS by the FIRST AMERICAN PAINTERS 31 South Meridian St. Begins May 9; closes May 30. Admission, 25c. Open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

FOR SALE

SECOND-HAND

Milk-Shake MACHINES.

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W. N. SHORT, the Druggist 49 South Illinois Street.

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